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Tuesday, May 17, 2016

 **KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**
KOORDINASI PERGURUAN TINGGI SWASTA WILAYAH VI
JAWA TENGAH

 **Online**
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- ▶ Sambutan Koordinator
- ▶ Visi dan Misi

PENCARIAN

Search...

BERITA PTS

List Berita

- Fakultas Teknologi Industri Unissula Kenalkan Kursi Roda Apung
- Publikasi Seminar Sains dan Teknologi ke 7.1 Unnes

**PEMBINAAN KARIR DOSEN
(PLAGIASI KARYA ILMIAH)**

141 18/05/2016

MATERI:

- KARIR DOSEN: **JAJA, KUALIFIKASI PENDIDIKAN, SERDOS**
- PRODUK-PRODUK DOSEN: **TKT, BUKU, JURNAL, TTG, REKAYASA SOSIAL, HKI, KEBIJAKAN**
- MASALAH PRODUK DOSEN: **ACADEMIC'S DISHONESTY**
- PLAGIASI: **LANDASAN HUKUM, KASUS-KASUS, RAGAM, SOLUSI PERMASALAHAN, TEST/CEK PLAGIASI**

KARIR PENDIDIK/DOSEN:

1. Kualifikasi PENDIDIKAN

(pendidikan S2,S3,POSTDOC& pelatihan fungsional)

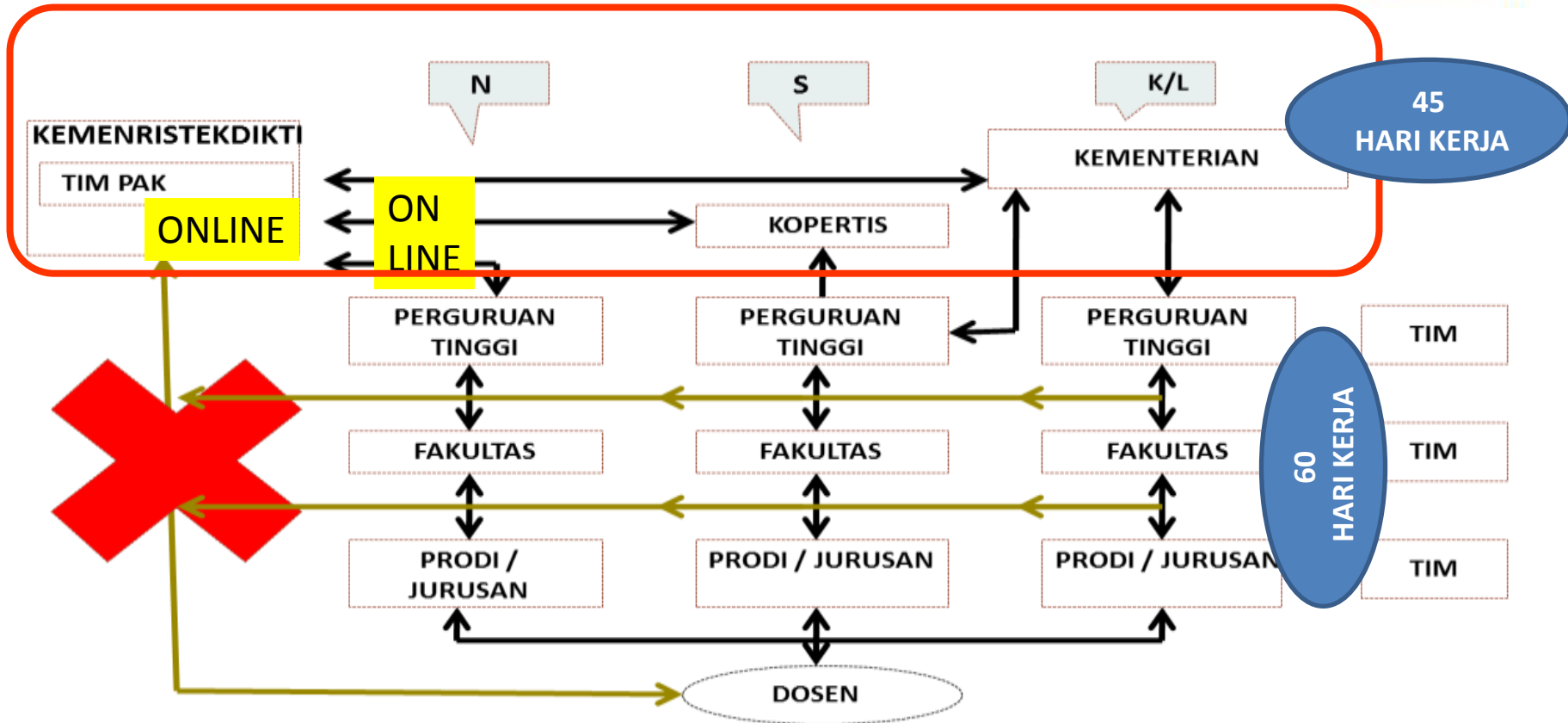
2. Jabatan Fungsional Akademik

(ASISTEN AHLI, LEKTOR, LEKTOR KEPALA, PROFESOR)

3. Sertifikasi PENDIDIK/DOSEN

(pedagogik; profesional; sosial; kepribadian)

MEKANISME PENGUSULAN JAJA DOSEN



TATA KELOLA LAYANAN KENAIKAN JABATAN DOSEN

**PERMENPAN
NO.59/1987**

**Berlaku:
1987-2001**

**1987-
2001**

**MENGKOWASBANGPAN
NO.38/1999**

- KB MENDIKBUD-KaBKN
NO: 61409/MPK/KP/99
NO:181 TAHUN 1999
TENTANG JUKLAK

- KEPMENDIKNAS
No: 36/D/O/2001
TENTANG JUKNIS

- PER DIRJEN
TENTANG PO 2001 & 2009

Berlaku: 2001-2015

**2000-
2014**

**PERMENPANRB 17/2013
Jo
PERMENPANRB 46/2013**

- PB MENDIKBUD-KaBKN
NO: 4/VIII/PB/2014
NO: 24 TAHUN 2014
TENTANG JUKLAK

- PERMENDIKBUD 92/2014
TENTANG JUKNIS

- PER DIRJEN
TENTANG PO 2014

Berlaku: 2015-dst

Kesesuaian antara Pendidikan Terakhir, Karya Ilmiah dan Bidang Ilmu Penugasan Jabatan





RENSTRA KEMRISTEKDIKTI 2015 – 2019

“...university encompasses a ‘third-mission’ of economic development in addition to research and teaching.” Readings

(1996)

ULTIMATE CONTRIBUTION

INNOVATING TO DEVELOP
LOCAL AND NATIONAL
COMPETITIVENESS

TRANSFERING CULTURE,
KNOWLEDGE, TECHNOLOGY
TO SOCIETY AND INDUSTRY

RESEARCHING BASIC
AND APPLICATIVE
PROBLEMS

PEOPLE EXPECTATION

EDUCATING PEOPLE

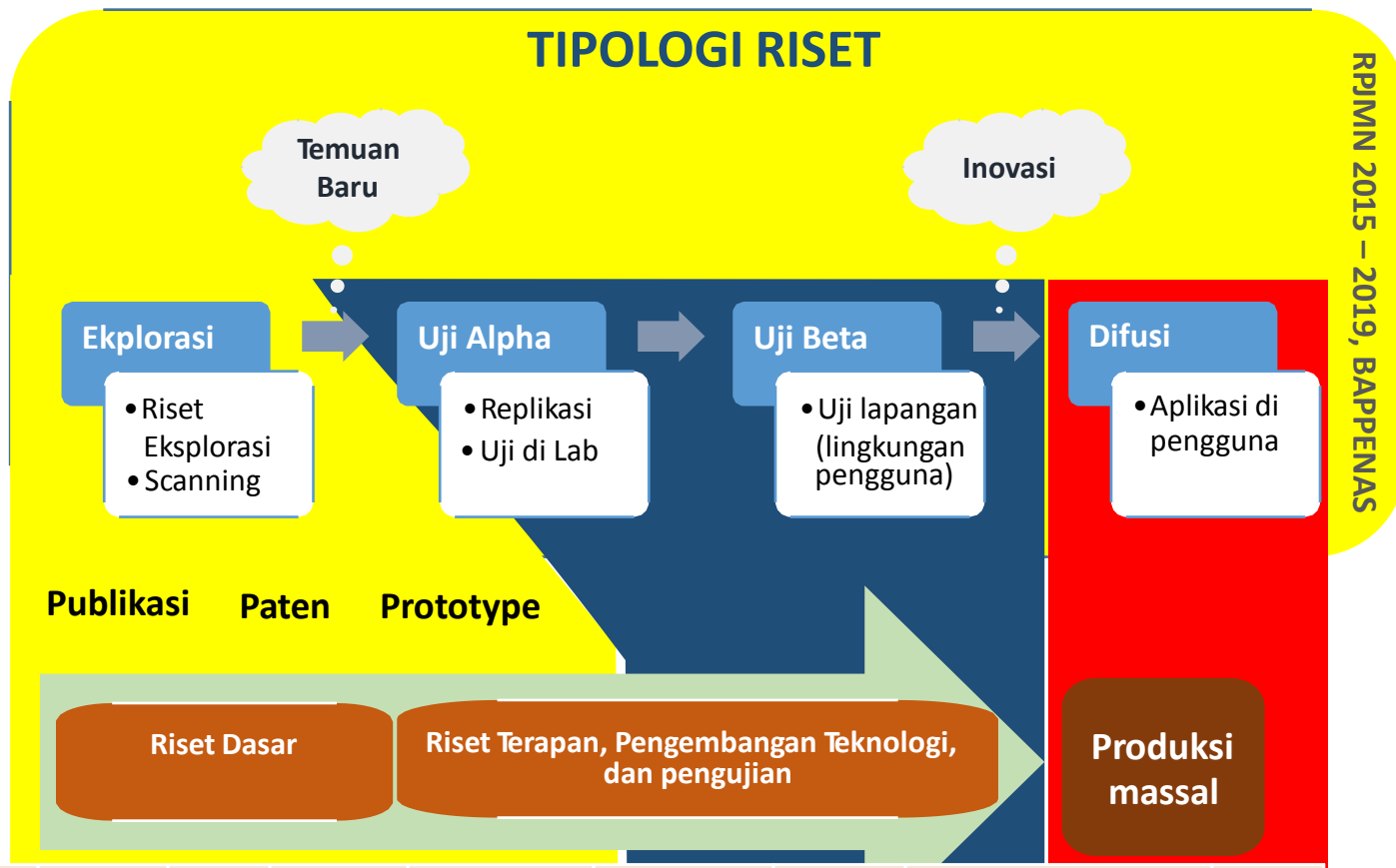


MAIN PERFORM. INDICATOR

- INNOVATION,
- EMPLOYMENT
- INDUSTRY
- Rp GENERATED
- C, K, T
- TRANSFERED
- INDUSTRY AND COMMUNITY
- GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY WAITING TIME
- PUBLICATION
- PATENT
- CITATION
- UNIVERSITY RANKING

Peningkatan Kapasitas Inovasi dan Teknologi

TIPOLOGI RISET



TINGKAT KESIAPAN
TEKNOLOGI :

TKT 1

TKT 2

TKT 3

TKT 4

TKT 5

TKT 6

TKT 7

TKT 8

TKT 9

Universitas

Fase Inovasi

Dunia Usaha

Riset Universitas

Proyek Kerja Sama Riset dan Pengembangan

Perusahaan

TKT 1

TKT 2

TKT 3

TKT 4

TKT 5

TKT 6

TKT 7

TKT 8

TKT 9

Prinsip dasar dari suatu teknologi telah diteliti

Konsep teknologi dan aplikasi telah di formulasikan

Konsep dan karakteristik teknologi telah dibuktikan secara analitis dan eksperimental

Komponen teknologi telah divalidasi dalam lingkungan laboratorium

Komponen teknologi telah divalidasi dalam lingkungan yang relevan

Model atau Purwarupa telah diuji dalam lingkungan yang relevan

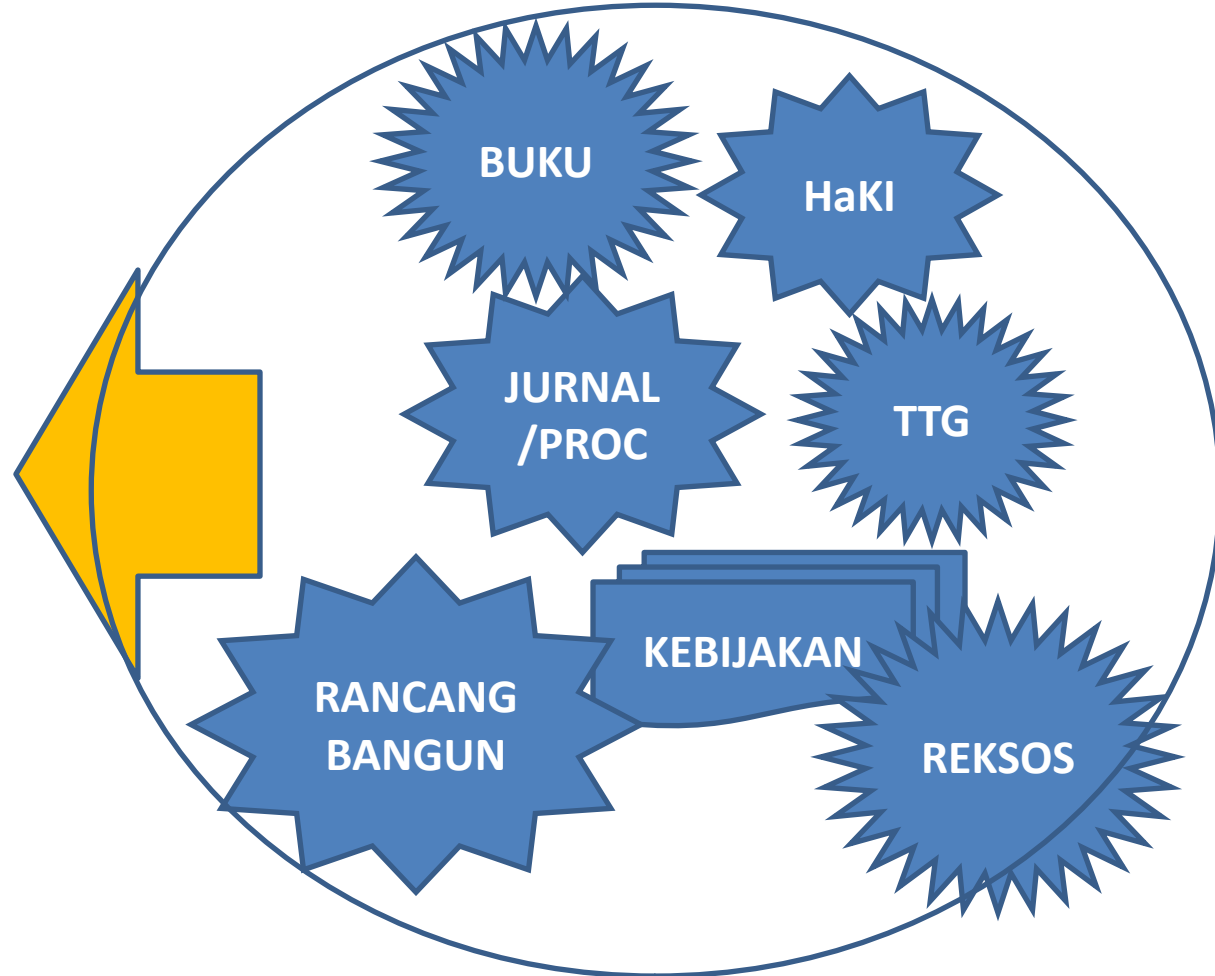
Purwarupa telah diuji dalam lingkungan sebenarnya

Sistem Teknologi telah lengkap dan memenuhi syarat (*qualified*)

Teknologi benar-benar teruji/ terbukti melalui keberhasilan pengoperasian

MASALAH BESAR OUTPUT/PRODUK DOSEN

**ACADEMICS
DISHONESTY**



WRITING'S TIP FOR ANTI PLAGIARISM

A black pen lies diagonally across an open, spiral-bound notebook. The notebook has lined pages and a red margin line. The background is a blurred classroom with wooden desks and chairs.

**Are You Stealing Intellectual
Property?**

Adapted from Instructor Theresa Ireton's in-class presentation

WRITING'S TIP FOR ANTI PLAGIARISM

- Academic's honesty (Research Miss Conduct)
- Identify the different types of plagiarism
- Integrate plagiarism prevention
- Plagiarisms.net (i-Thenticate, Turnitin, WCopyfind, AT-Twin, ect)



Academic's honesty (Research Miss Conduct)

Academic's Honesty/Research miss conduct?:

The Department of Health and Human Services defines research misconduct as: Fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research results.

Fabrication : making up results and recording or reporting them

Falsification: manipulation of research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting results such that the research is not accurately represented in the record.

Plagiarism : the appropriation of another's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving proper credit.

Authorship

Simultaneous submission

Conflict of interest



**Identify the different
types of plagiarism**

CONTOH PLAGIAT

Huo et al. Impact of hepatitis B and C virus infection on the outcome of kidney trans-plantation in Chinese patients. *J Chin Med Assoc* 2000;63:93.

DUPLICATED by

Yuan et al., Influence of hepatitis B and hepatitis C virus infection on

Pe et al., Ritleng intubation system for treatment of congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1998;116:387.

DUPLICATED by

Chen et al., The experience with Ritleng intubation system in patients with congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. *J Chin Med Assoc* 2004;67:344.

Konsekuensi



Diambil dari The Univeristy Libraries of The University of Memphis

Hungarian President Resigns Amid Plagiarism Scandal

By PALKO KARASZ

Published: April 2, 2012

The president of [Hungary](#), Pal Schmitt, resigned from his largely ceremonial post on Monday amid a storm of criticism over what he called “unfounded allegations” of plagiarism in his 1992 doctoral thesis.

 RECOMMEND

 TWITTER

 LINKEDIN

German defence minister resigns in PhD plagiarism row

Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg had been stripped of doctorate by University of Bayreuth

Helen Pidd in Berlin
guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 1 March 2011 11:41 GMT



<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/03/world/europe/>

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/mar/01/>

Konsekuensi



EUROPE'S MOST EXPAT FRIENDLY MBA CAN HE
HIGHLY EDUCATED,
70% ENGLISH SPEAKING POPULATION

myzone okezone.tv photo dahsyat okegames okefood suar okeklasika

Home News International Economy Lifestyle Celebrity Music Sports Bola Tech

Home News Opini Suara Mahasiswa Beas

Home » News Kampus

f Like 8k

t Follow @okezonenews 98.2K followers

Plagiat, Tiga Dosen UPI Batal

Iman Herdiana

Minggu, 04 Maret 2012 07:39 wib

MedanBisnis
Membangun Indonesia yang Lebih Baik

Kamis, 31 Mei 2012



Home Editorial INDAG AgriBisnis Finansial Aceh Bisnis Infrastruktur Sh

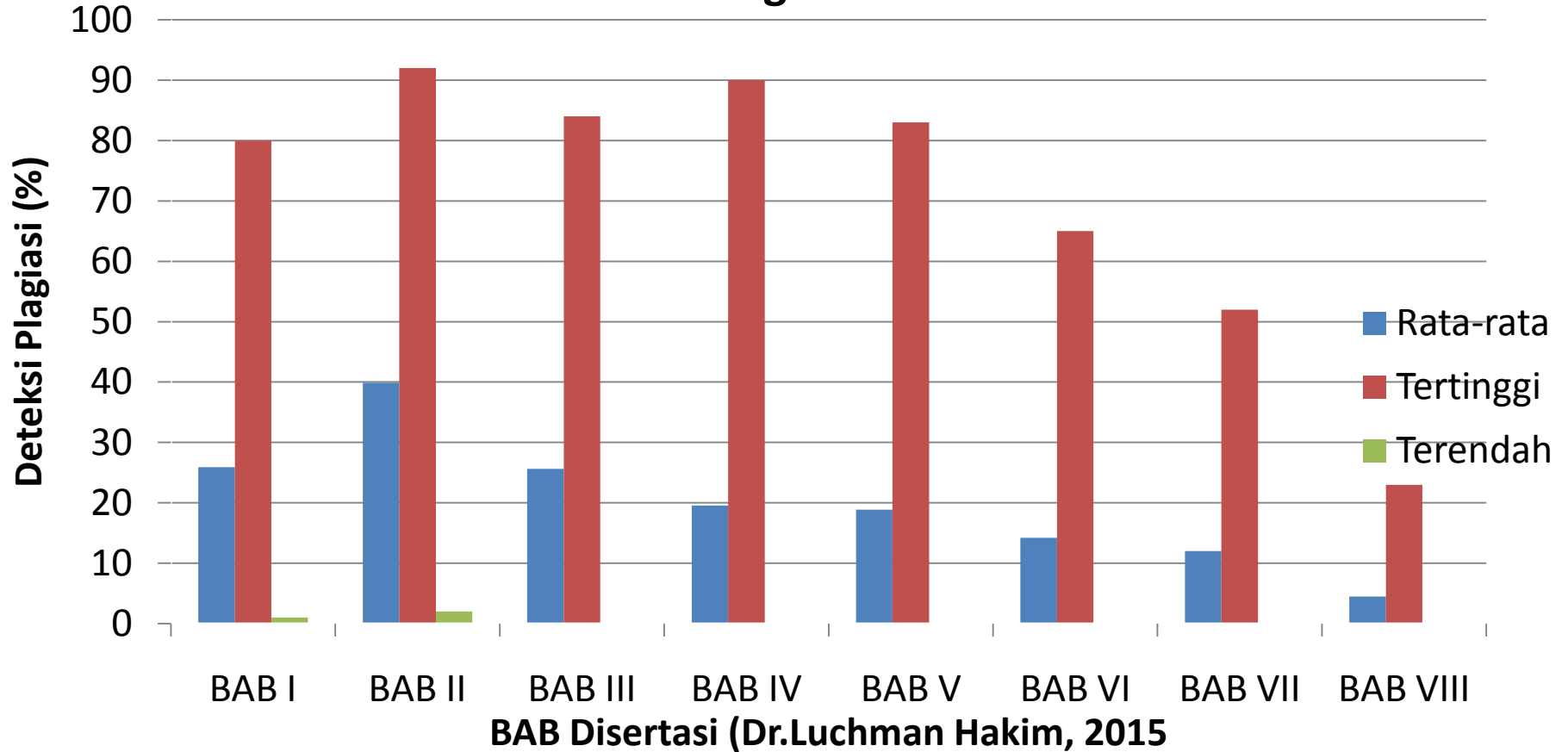
Wacana Senin, 26 Sep 2011 10:07 WIB

Lagi-lagi Profesor Plagiat

PLAGIARISME kembali menganggangi dunia akademik kita. Dunia tempat dimana harapan akan kejujuran bisa disemai dengan baik. Setelah berulang kali jatuh bangun, kini kembali ternoda. Satu lagi kasus yang menyentak jiwa perguruan tinggi kita itu datang dari Riau.

Seorang Guru Besar Universitas Riau Profesor II terbukti memplagiasi buku Budaya Bahari karya Mayor Jenderal (Marinir) Joko Pramono, terbitan Gramedia tahun 2005 dengan bukunya, Sejarah Maritim. Maka, kasus ini

Analisis Rerata Plagiasi Draft Disertasi



CONTOH PLAGIAT

- ❑ Menggunakan narasi/teks dari ensiklopedia online tanpa mengutip
- ❑ Menggunakan narasi/teks dari web site tanpa mengutip
- ❑ Menggunakan foto, gambar, video atau audio tanpa izin atau menghargai
- ❑ Menggunakan hasil kerja seseorang tanpa mengutip atau izin
- ❑ Menggunakan hasil kerja sendiri yang telah dipublikasi tanpa memberikan sitasi

CONTOH PLAGIAT

Collusion

(= Persekongkolan, kongkalikong, kolusi)

This is working with others but passing the work off as your own. It also includes buying, stealing or borrow an assignment and submitting it as your own or downloading an assignment from an online source.
(Bekerja dengan orang lain namun mengklaim sebagai kerja sendiri. Termasuk dalam kegori ini adalah pembelian, peminjaman hasil pekerjaan dan mengirimkan sebagai karya sendiri)

Copying a section of a book, article or electronic source and submitting it as your own.
(Menyalin bagian dari suatu buku, artikel atau sumber-sumber elektronik dan menggantinya sebagai karya sendiri)

Quoting from a source 'word for word' without using quotation marks is plagiarism.
(Mengutip kata demi kata dari suatu sumber tanpa memberikan suatu kutipan)

CONTOH PLAGIAT

Relying too much on other people's material

(Mendasarkan kerja orang lain yang terlalu banyak)

You should avoid the repeated use of long quotations. Too many direct quotations (even within quotation marks and with correct acknowledgement) result in your sources speaking for you, which means that your contribution is minimal. Use your own words more and rely less on quotations.

Harus dihindari penggunaan kutipan yang panjang. Terlalu banyak kutipan secara langsung yang digunakan (sekalipun menggunakan sitasi) akan mengindikasikan bahwa kontribusi kita sangat minimal. Gunakan kata-kata/kalimat kita sendiri dan hindari penggunaan kutipan yang terlalu sering

CONTOH PLAGIAT

Inappropriate paraphrasing skills, resulting in copying the written expression of someone else without acknowledgement

(Teknik parafrase yang tidak tepat yang menyebabkan penyalinan ekspresi tulisan orang lain tanpa pengakuan)

Lifting sentences or paragraphs from someone else, even with proper acknowledgement, gives the impression that the idea or information comes from the source cited, but that the phrasing, the choice of words to express it, is your own.

(Mengambil keseluruhan kalimat atau paragraf dari orang lain (sekalipun disitasi) memberikan kesan plagiat ... Dimodifikasi)

Duplication of previously submitted work.

(Duplikasi kerja sebelumnya yang telah disubmit)

Duplicating work that you have handed in for another course, in part or in whole, is considered plagiarism.

Duplikasi terhadap karya ilmiah yang telah disubmit/dipublikasikan tanpa memberikan sitasi merupakan tindakan plagiat

10 TYPES OF PLAGIARISM ORDERED FROM MOST TO LEAST SEVERE



1. CLONE:

An act of submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own.



2. CTRL-C:

A written piece that contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations.



3. FIND-REPLACE:

The act of changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source in a paper.



4. REMIX:

An act of paraphrasing from other sources and making the content fit together seamlessly.



5. RECYCLE:

The act of borrowing generously from one's own previous work without citation; To self plagiarize.



6. HYBRID:

The act of combining perfectly cited sources with copied passages—without citation—in one paper.



7. MASHUP:

A paper that represents a mix of copied material from several different sources without proper citation.



8. 404 ERROR:

A written piece that includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources.



9. AGGREGATOR:

The "Aggregator" includes proper citation, but the paper contains almost no original work.



10. RE-TWEET:

This paper includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure.

10 Jenis Plagiarisme

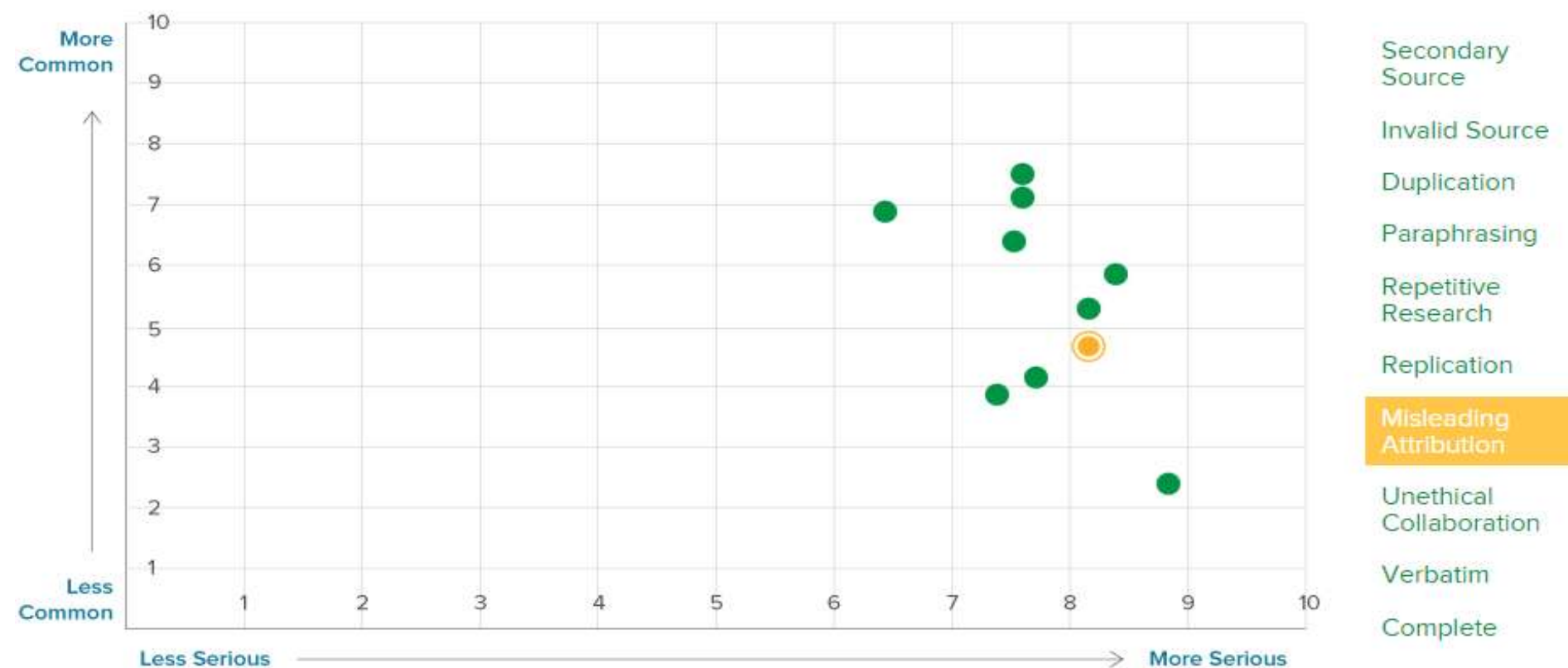
www.ithenticate.com/resources/papers/decoding-plagiarism?l

Researcher Insights into the Types of Plagiarism & Attribution Issues

How is plagiarism defined in research? This interactive report displays 10 of the most common and most serious types of plagiarism and attribution issues in research.

As cases of plagiarism in academia and at scholarly journals rise, much discussion has centered on methods of preventing and detecting plagiarism and applying appropriate consequences. Amid the publicity surrounding the National Science Foundation's discovery of plagiarism in some grant proposals as well as data from Nature citing major spikes in retractions over the past ten years, it has become clear that understanding and addressing plagiarism is more complex than a simple assessment of originality. For universities, research organizations and scholarly publishers to formulate a truly comprehensive strategy for addressing and preventing plagiarism, a thorough understanding of the many shades of duplication is critical.

To facilitate this exploration, iThenticate conducted an online survey of several hundred scientific researchers to gauge their understanding and experience with various forms of plagiarism. Inspired by Turnitin's *Plagiarism Spectrum*, the survey asked respondents to rate the severity of each form and report its perceived commonness.



Misleading Attribution is an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript. This happens when authors are denied credit for partial or significant contributions made to a study, or the opposite---when authors are cited in a paper although no contributions were made. Graduate students who assist professors and do not receive credit for their contributions to a published piece of research may constitute as incomplete and misleading attribution. Conflicts of interest may cause changes in authorship. Being removed from the author list denies the true contributors a final review before publication, prevents them from receiving full credit for their work and deprives them of future references. This ethical breach deserves legitimate scrutiny yet often goes unnoticed by journals.

Example

Despite the fact a scientist made significant contributions to a paper, a team of researchers feels there is a conflict of interest and agrees to remove the scientist's name from the author list so as to not hinder the study's chance at publication.

Researchers' Ratings:

Commonness: 4.8 / 10

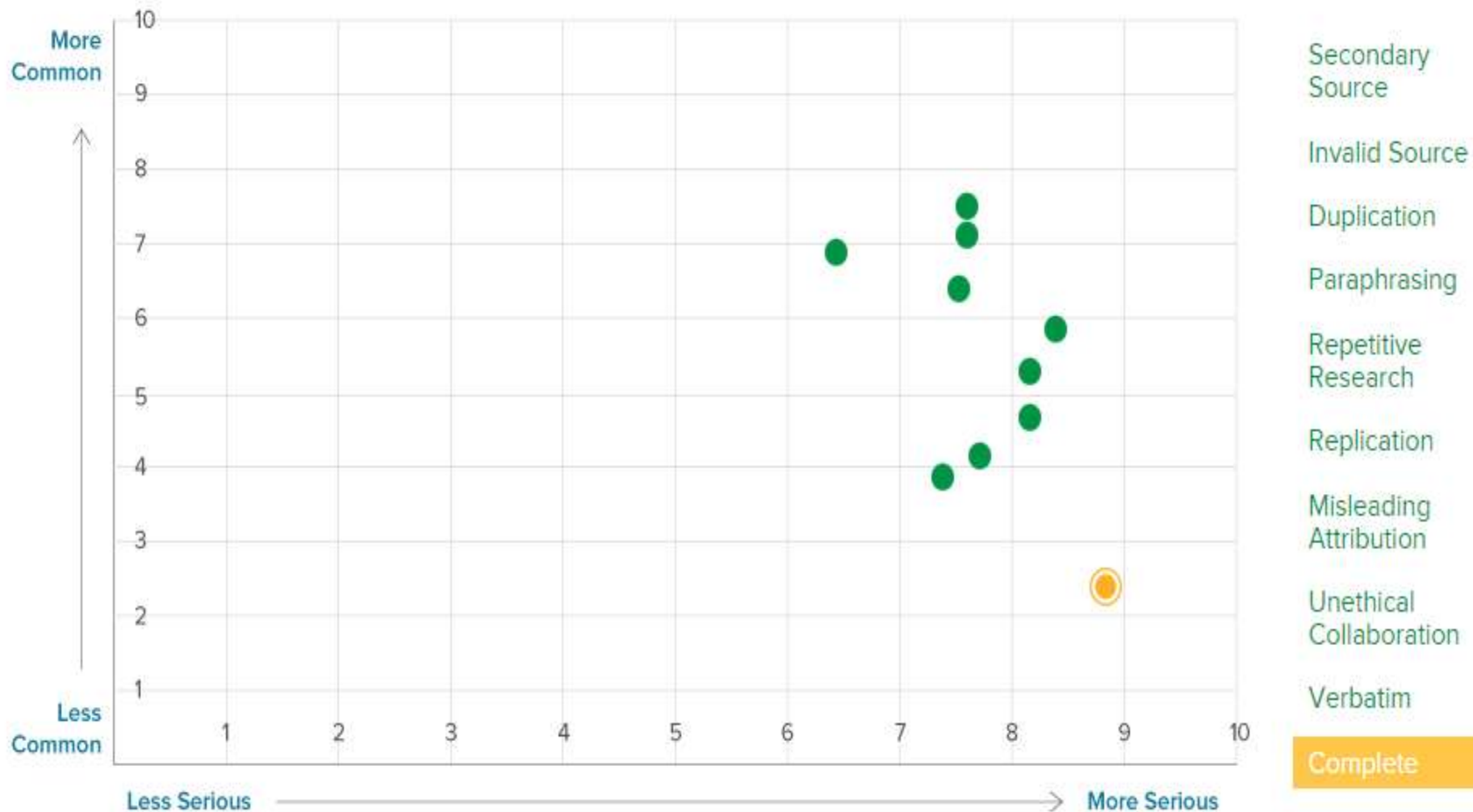


Seriousness: 8.2 / 10



How to Avoid it

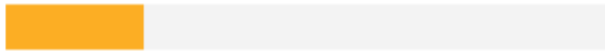
Though researchers often work together, collaborations can raise ethical issues. If a conflict of interest remains despite attempts at a resolution, consider presenting the situation to the publisher or journal. At all times, keep an accurate record of what was discovered and when. Alternatively, consider taking the matter to any relevant ethics boards. In some cases, legal assistance may be required.



Complete plagiarism is an extreme scenario when a researcher takes a study, a manuscript or other work from another researcher and simply resubmits it under his/her own name. The most serious type of plagiarism on this list, complete plagiarism deprives the original author of credit for their work and allows the plagiarist to potentially secure publication---and even grant funding---without doing any original work.

Researchers' Ratings:

Commonness: 2.3 / 10



Seriousness: 8.8 / 10

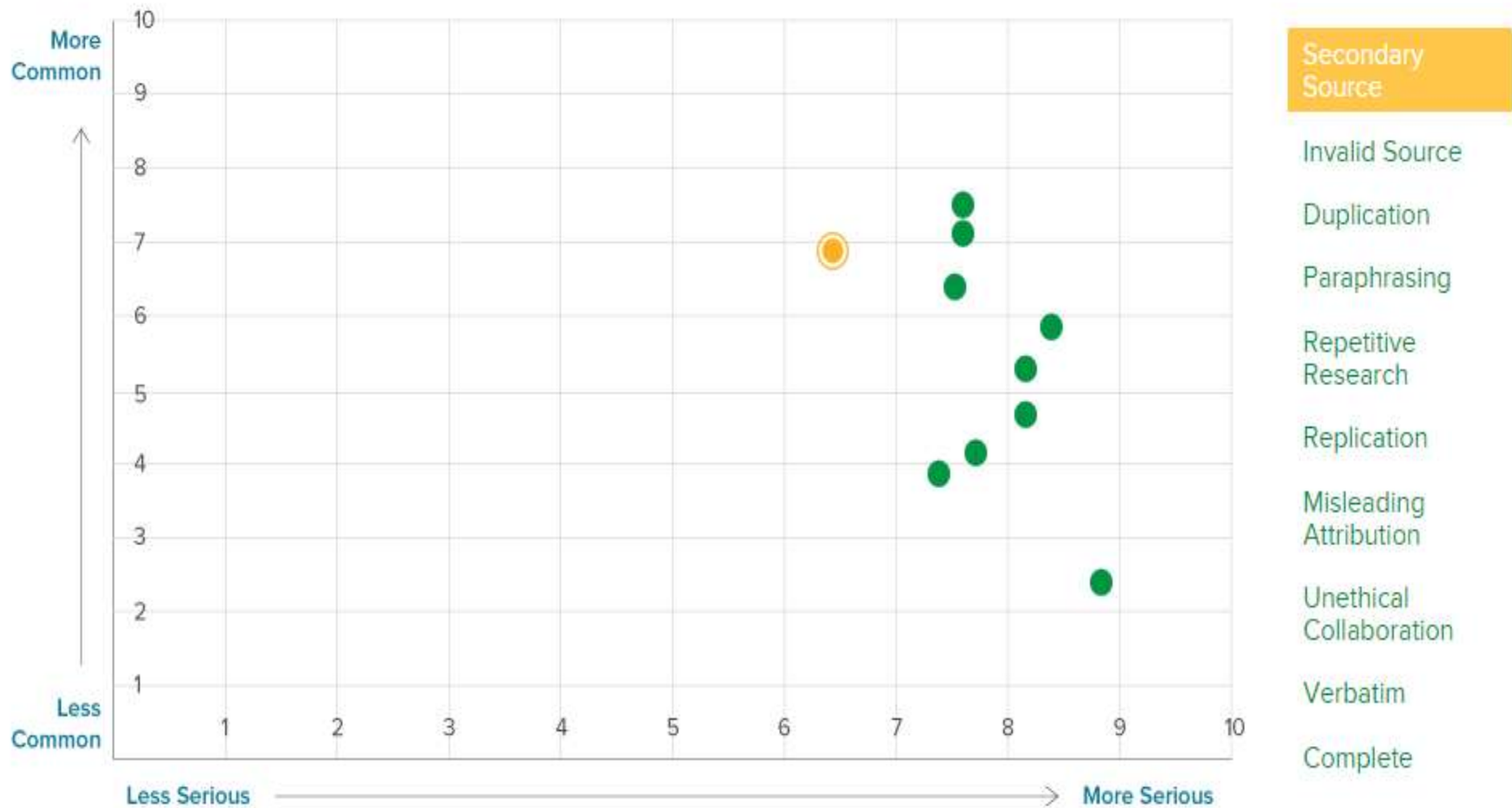


Example

A researcher copies and submits, under his or her name, the entirety of a previous paper published by someone else.

How to Avoid it

Never sign your name to someone else's work. Conduct original research and write papers in your own words. If conducting a different study is not an option, consider replicating the research, writing up the findings in original words, and citing the original material to provide credit for the idea of the study.



Secondary Source Plagiarism happens when a researcher uses a secondary source, such as a meta study, but only cites the primary sources contained within the secondary one. Secondary source plagiarism not only fails to attribute the work of the authors of the secondary sources, but it also provides a false sense of the amount of review that went into the research.

Researchers' Ratings:

Commonness: 6.9 / 10



Seriousness: 6.4 / 10

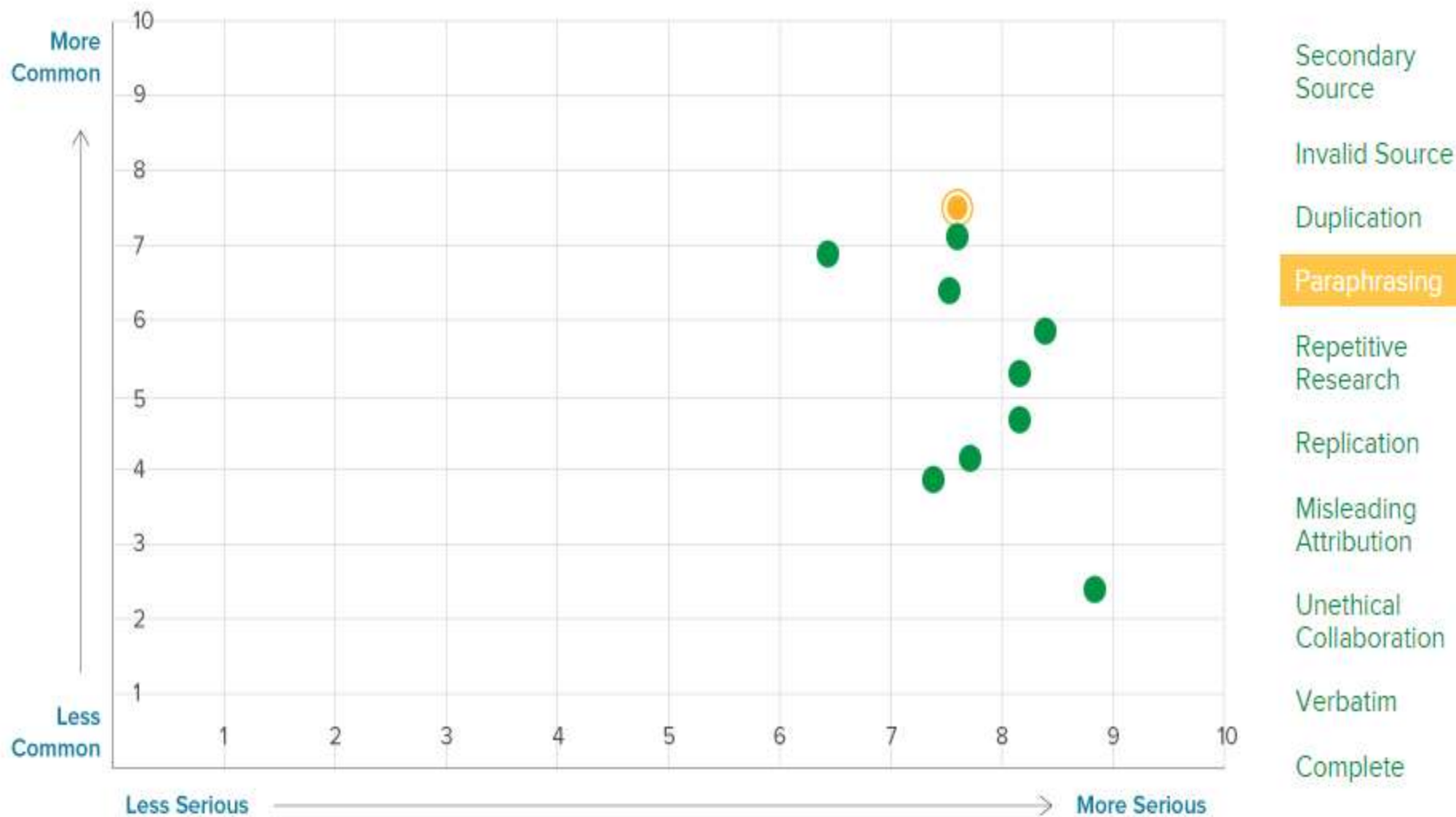


Example

When evaluating previous inquiries into a subject, a researcher comes across a relevant meta study and paraphrases from it heavily. However, while he/she cites the original sources of the studies, the meta study that the information actually came from is absent.

How to Avoid it

When pulling information from a secondary source, cite that source as well as any primary ones.



Paraphrasing is taking another person's writing and changing the words, making it appear that an idea or even a piece of research is original when, in truth, it came from an uncited outside source. Paraphrasing ranges from simple rephrasing to completely rewriting content while maintaining the original idea or concept.

Researchers' Ratings:

Commonness: 7.5 / 10



Seriousness: 7.6 / 10

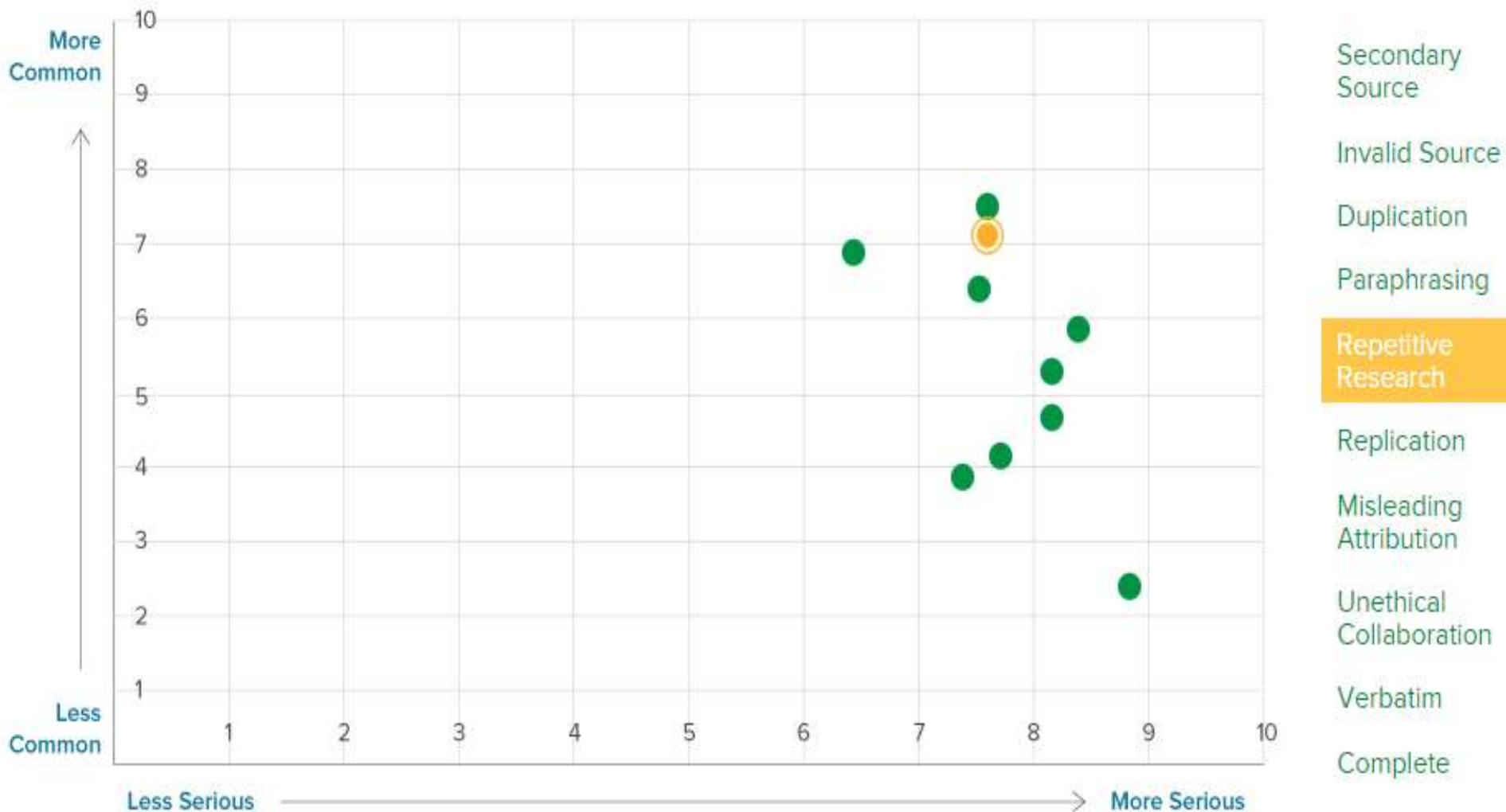


Example

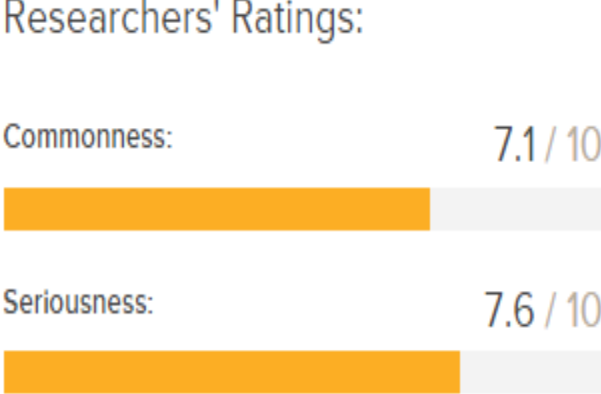
A researcher incorporates ideas or data from another researcher's study, but rewrites the information in his/her words without providing proper citation.

How to Avoid it

Make sure that any and all ideas, data and elements from outside sources are cited correctly. One strategy is to note all sources, along with a brief description, throughout the writing process. When in doubt, it is better to provide extensive citation than to fall short.



Repetitive Research Plagiarism is the repeating of data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution. This often happens when studies on a related topic are repeated with similar results, but the earlier research is not cited properly. It is common practice for researchers to reuse methodologies that work well, as well as reuse descriptions of a study's results, as it can be challenging to state results in a different way than what already exists. However, proper attribution must be provided in order to avoid conflicts with grants and copyrights, and to prevent intellectual theft.

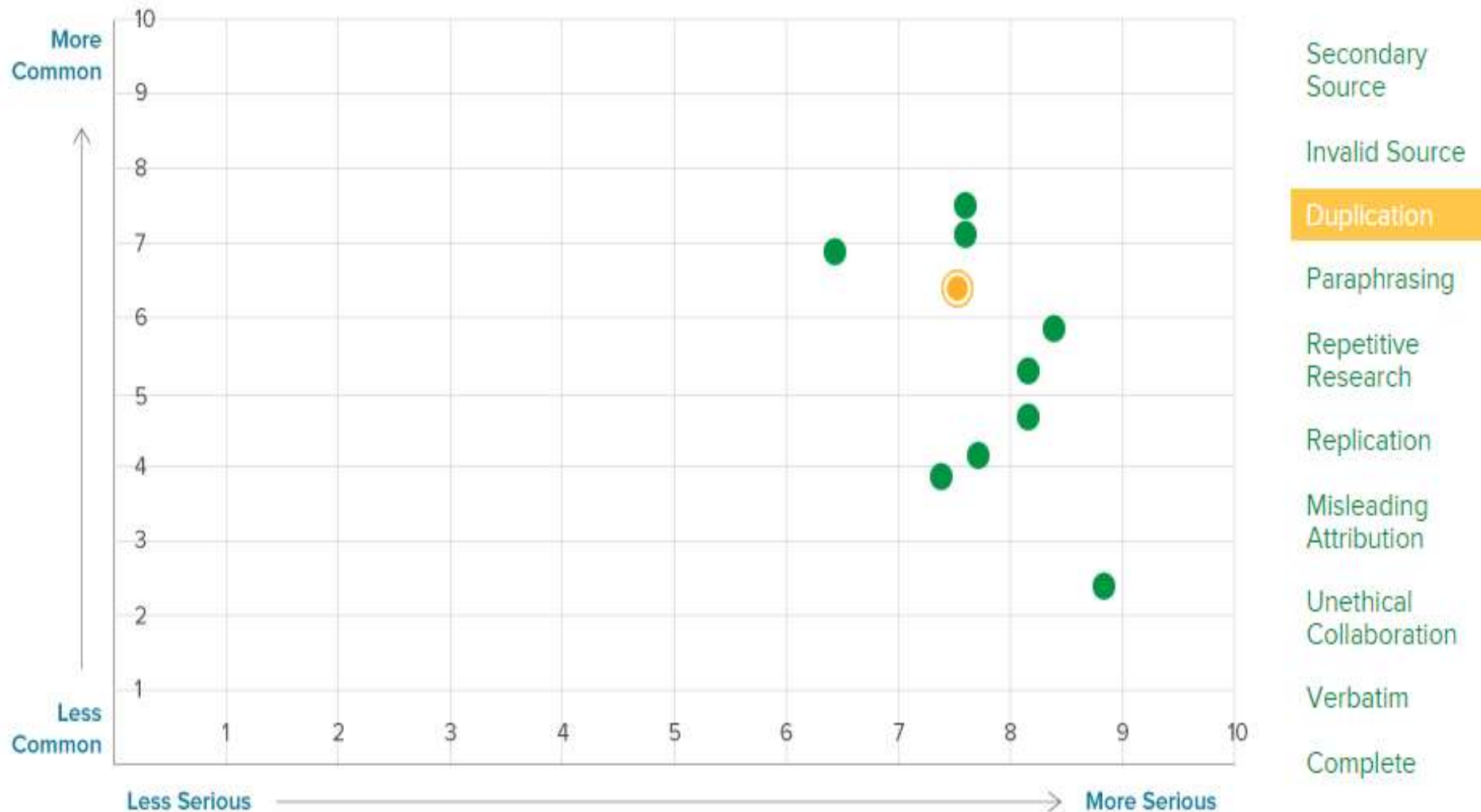


Example

A researcher decides to conduct a new study similar to one already conducted by a different researcher. Many of the results overlap, so the researcher conducting the new study reuses sections and data from the previous study without attribution.

How to Avoid it

When reusing someone else's methodology, and in a situation when the results of a similar study cannot be stated differently, citing those sources will prevent any plagiarism accusations or foul play.



Duplication happens when a researcher reuses work from their own previous studies and papers without attribution. The ethics of duplication is highly debated, and often depends upon the content copied. In particular, problems arise when work published by one publisher is found reused in work from a different publisher, which infringes on copyrights. Editors are generally more tolerant of unattributed copying in the Methodology section than in the Findings, and if duplication is identified, editors will often ask researchers to rewrite relevant portions or correctly cite the text prior to publication.

Example

A researcher inserts sections of text from an earlier published manuscript in a new manuscript that he/she will be submitting to a different publisher, without citing the earlier work.

How to Avoid it

When using text and elements from one's own previous work, take care to cite those works correctly, using the same format used for other outside sources. In some cases, such as repeating an entire methodology, it may be preferable to include copied text as an attributed attachment to the paper.

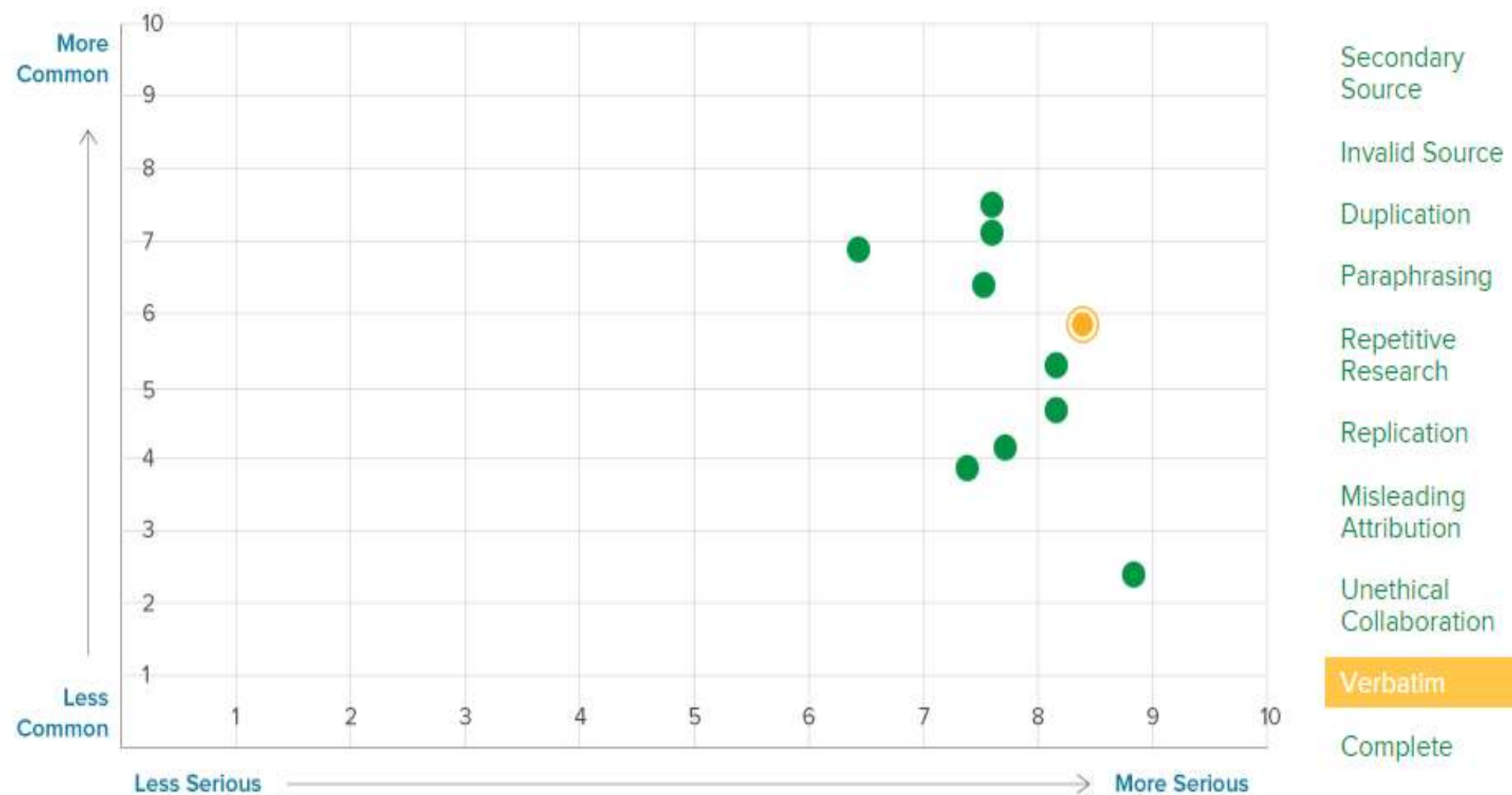
Researchers' Ratings:

Commonness: 6.3 / 10



Seriousness: 7.5 / 10





Verbatim Plagiarism is the copying of another's words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks. Verbatim Plagiarism can take two forms. First, plagiarists may cite the source they borrowed from, but not indicate that it's a direct quote. In the second, no attribution at all is provided, essentially claiming the words of someone else to be their own. Verbatim Plagiarism is one of the most common and most easily detected forms of plagiarism -- as well as one of the most serious, carrying some of the heaviest consequences. Research or written text that is translated into another language must be cited to the original author, regardless of language.

Researchers' Ratings:

Commonness: 5.9 / 10



Seriousness: 8.4 / 10

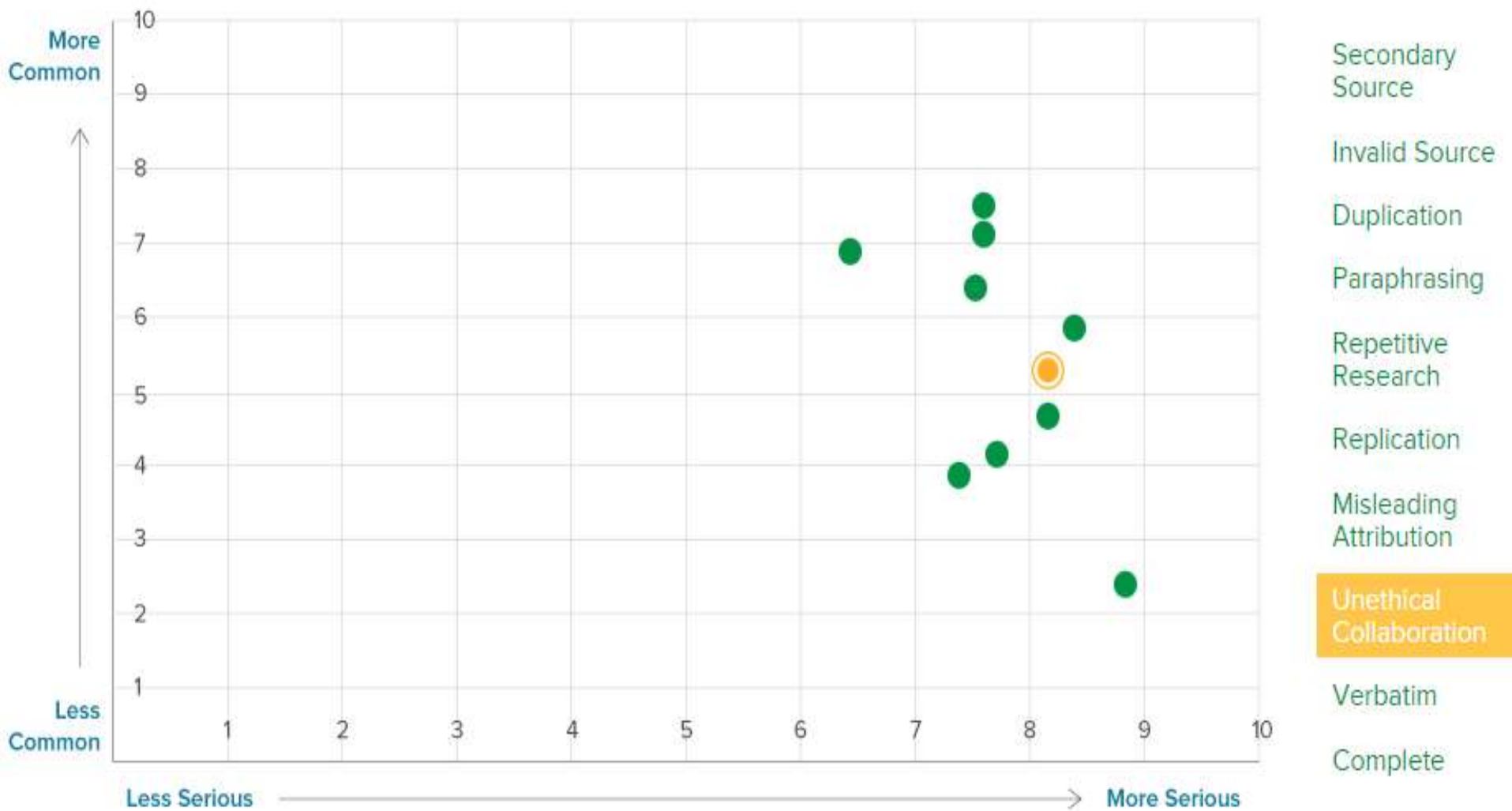


Example

A researcher copies and pastes a block of text from someone else's work into a paper without providing proper citation, including quotation marks.

How to Avoid it

As with paraphrased plagiarism, always carefully cite any outside material used, even when translating to a different language. In the case of material used verbatim, clearly indicate that the text is a direct quote, either through blockquoting or quotation marks.



Unethical Collaboration happens when people who are working together violate a code of conduct. Using written work, outcomes and ideas that are the result of a collaboration, without citing the collaborative nature of the study and participants involved, is unethical. Using others' work or ideas without proper attribution is plagiarism. Collaborations can raise a wide range of ethical issues from dividing the workload or splitting studies, leveraging methodologies, copying figures and text, giving credit inconsistently, or stealing team members' ideas. Ghostwriting may fall into this category, because it involves an outside party writing on behalf of someone else without attribution.

Example

A researcher collaborates with two other researchers on a study and submits a manuscript that is represented as the researcher's own work, without recognizing the contributions from the others who collaborated on the study.

How to Avoid it

Always cite other collaborators' contributions using proper citation formats. Incorporate as much original work as possible. Avoid copying written work, figures and images or ideas from collaborators without their permission and without giving proper credit.

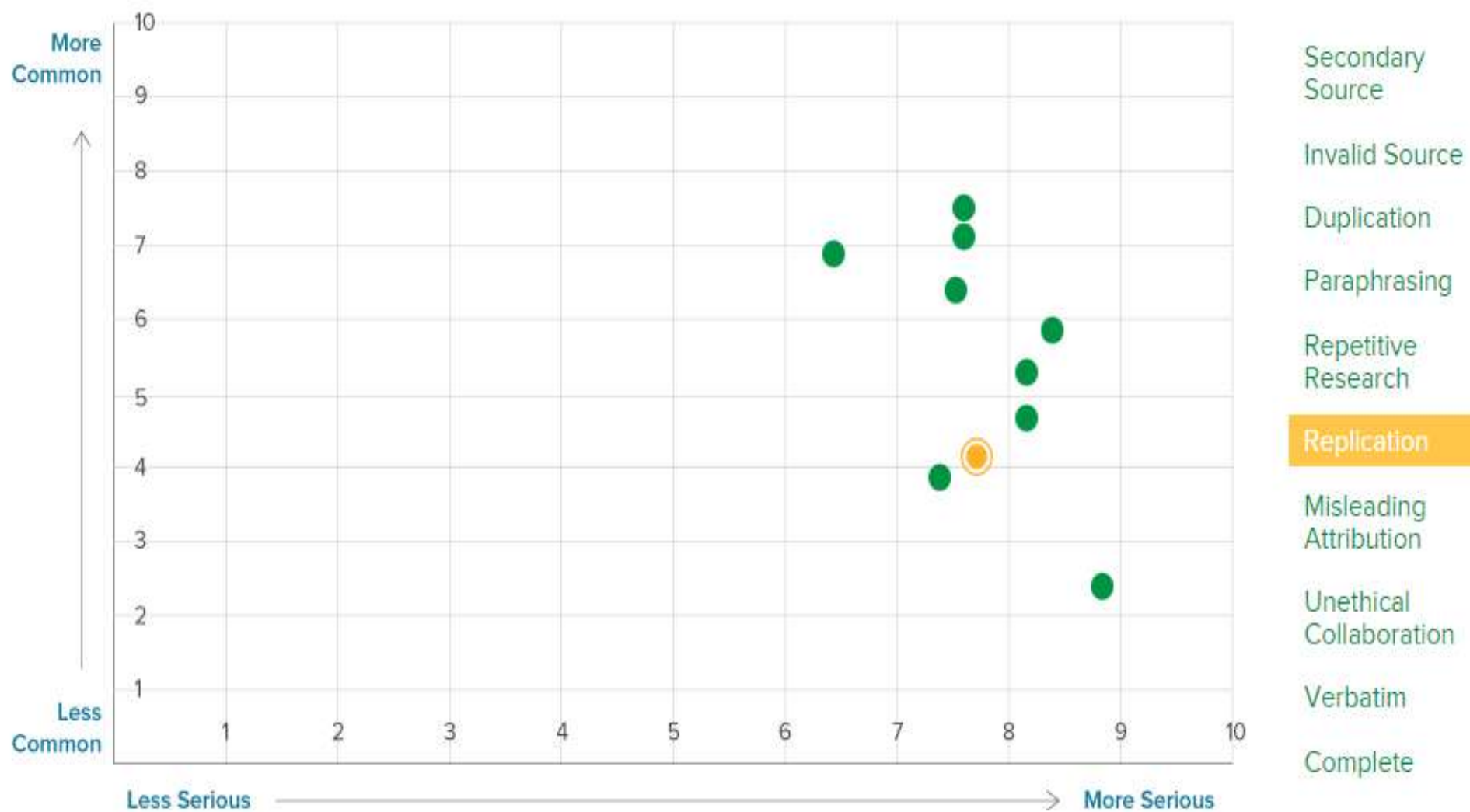
Researchers' Ratings:

Commonness: 5.3 / 10



Seriousness: 8.2 / 10





Replication is the submission of a paper to multiple publications, resulting in the same manuscript being published more than once. This can be an ethical infraction, particularly when a researcher claims that a paper is new when in fact it has been published elsewhere. Most journals require exclusivity, and duplicate publication can create a host of problems ranging from copyright infringement to violation of editorial code of conduct. Replication can happen accidentally when a researcher submits to multiple journals in an attempt to increase the chances for publication, only to have more than one journal accept the paper before the researcher is able to cancel their submissions.

Example

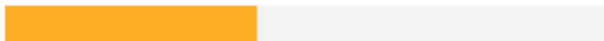
A scientist submits a manuscript to five journals located in several different countries. Once he/she receives an acceptance notice by one of the journals, he/she does not immediately notify the other four journals, resulting in the manuscript being published in two journals.

How to Avoid it

Ideally, papers should only be submitted to one publication at a time. In situations where this is impossible, all journals should be notified immediately if the paper is accepted for publication. Manuscripts, once published, should not be resubmitted for publication with another journal.

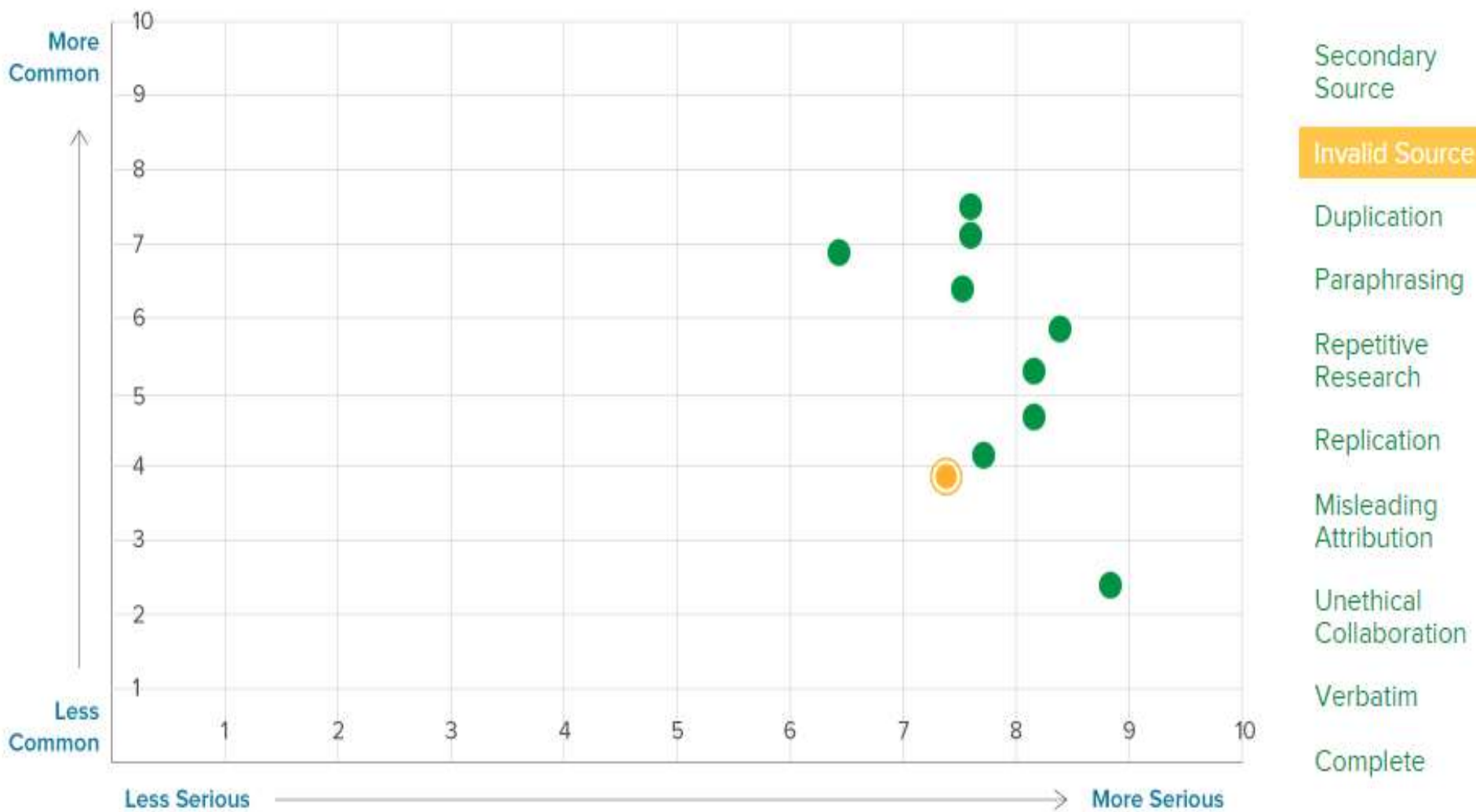
Researchers' Ratings:

Commonness: 4.2 / 10



Seriousness: 7.7 / 10

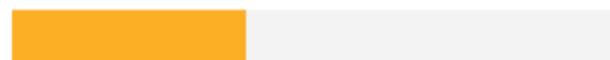




Invalid Source Attribution occurs when researchers reference either an incorrect or nonexistent source. Though this may be the result of sloppy research rather than an intent to deceive, it can also be an attempt to increase the list of references and hide inadequate research. In some cases, if a source is weak, a researcher may substitute it for a more valid-seeming one. Neglecting to cite the actual source and swapping it out for an invalid one violates codes of ethics.

Researchers' Ratings:

Commonness: 3.9 / 10



Seriousness: 7.3 / 10

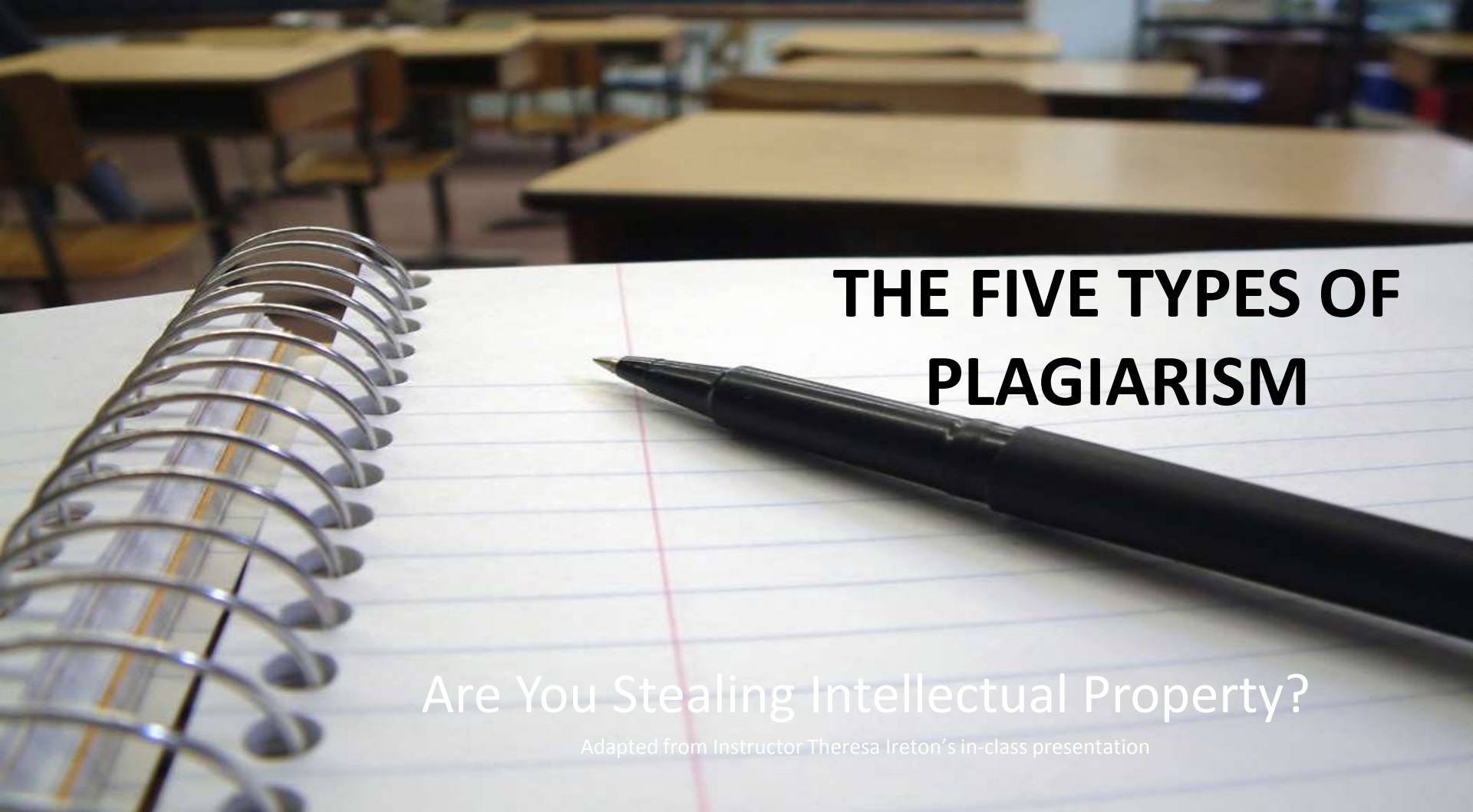


Example

A researcher, unable to find a quality source for a statement he/she wants to make, either creates a source or misconstrues the meaning or context of a real source.

How to Avoid it

When doing research for a paper, keep effective notes on sources and double check their accuracy before submission. Never fabricate or falsify a source.



THE FIVE TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

Are You Stealing Intellectual Property?

Adapted from Instructor Theresa Ireton's in-class presentation

What is Plagiarism?

- Presenting another's original thoughts or ideas as your own
- Using another's exact words without proper citation



The First Type of plagiarism

- **Plagiarism of Words**

- The use of another's exact words without citing the author
- **Incorrect**
 - Plagiarism is the reproduction of someone else's words, ideas or findings and presenting them as one's own without proper acknowledgement.
- **Correct**
 - Plagiarism is the “reproduction of someone else's words, ideas or findings and presenting them as one's own without proper acknowledgement” (Undergraduate Course Handbook: 2008, p.24)

The Second Type of plagiarism

○ **Plagiarism of Structure**

- **Paraphrasing another's words by changing sentence construction or word choice with citation**
- **Paraphrasing while maintaining original sentence construction with acknowledging the source**

The Third Type of plagiarism

Plagiarism of Ideas

Presenting another's ideas as your own without giving the person credit

Submitting a paper without citing or incorrectly citing another's ideas

The Fourth Type of plagiarism

Plagiarism of Authorship

**Turning in a
replication of
another's work**

**Submitting a paper
that you got off the
internet or from a
friend and presenting
it as your own**



The Fifth Type of plagiarism



Plagiarism of Self

- **The use of previous work for a separate assignment**
- **Although these were you original words and thoughts, receiving credit for a previous assignment is considered cheating**

A new type of plagiarism: self-plagiarism

Mengambil ide dari publikasi yang telah dilakukan tanpa melakukan sitasi dapat dikategorikan sebagai plagiat atau kecurangan saintifik.

- Peneliti bermaksud menggunakan “teknik salami”
- Adanya tujuan untuk mengelabui pembaca bahwa sesuatu hal yang ditulis adalah hal baru.... Solusi: selalu mensitasi meskipun karya sendiri.
- Adanya pengambilan hak cipta tanpa izin. Setiap artikel yang telah dipublikasikan maka kepemilikan hak cipta ada pada penerbit
- Telah mengambil waktu orang untuk membaca/mereview atau yang lainnya

A new type of plagiarism: self-plagiarism

- ❑ Penulis seharusnya tidak melakukan self-plagiarism (duplicate publications)
- ❑ If one or two identical sentences previously published by an author appear in a subsequent work by the same author, **this is unlikely to be regarded as duplicate publication. Material quoted verbatim from the author's previously published work must be placed in quotation marks. In contrast, it is unacceptable for an author to include significant verbatim or near-verbatim portions of his/her own work, or to depict his/her previously published results or methodology as new, without acknowledging the source.**

The Penalties of Plagiarism

- Although plagiarism can be intentional or unintentional, both have consequences. A meeting with the VP of Students will be scheduled to determine an outcome
 - Receiving zero on the assignment
 - Failing the course
 - Suspension
 - Expulsion

Definisi Plagiarisme

- “**Plagiarisme** atau sering disebut **plagiat** adalah penjiplakan atau pengambilan karangan, pendapat, dan sebagainya dari orang lain dan menjadikannya seolah karangan dan pendapat sendiri.
-  Plagiat dapat dianggap sebagai tindak pidana karena mencuri hak cipta orang lain. Di dunia pendidikan, pelaku plagiarisme dapat mendapat hukuman berat seperti dikeluarkan dari sekolah/universitas. Pelaku plagiat disebut sebagai plagiator.”
- Sumber : *id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagiarisme*, diakses tgl.22 Maret 2013.

DEFINISI PLAGIAT

Plagiarism is the theft of ideas (such as the plots of narrative or dramatic works) or of written passages or works, where these are passed off as one's own work without acknowledgement of their true origin; or a piece of writing thus stolen. Plagiarism is not always easily separable from imitation, adaptation, or pastiche, but is usually distinguished by its dishonest intention. A person where these are passed off as one's own work without acknowledgement of their true origin practising this form of literary theft is a plagiarist. The older term plagiary was applied both to plagiarisms and to plagiarists.

Pengambilan ide (seperti alur cerita atau karya dramatis) atau bagian-bagian karya tulis atau karya lain yang disampaikan sebagai karya seseorang tanpa menyebutkan asal yang sebenarnya. Plagiat tidak selalu mudah dipisahkan dari imitasi, adaptasi atau meniru karya seni terdahulu dengan maksud tertentu (seperti sindiran), tetapi biasanya dapat dibedakan dengan niat tidak jujurnya. Seseorang yang telah mengambil karya orang lain dan dinyatakan sebagai karya miliknya telah melakukan praktek plagiat dan disebut sebagai plagiator.

DEFINISI PLAGIAT

Plagiarism is the act of presenting the words, ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others as your own [1]

Plagiat adalah tindakan mempresentasikan kata-kata, gambar, suara atau ungkapan kreatif dari orang lain sebagai milik sendiri

Plagiarism: “the act of stealing another person’s intellectual property (IP) which includes ideas inventions, original works of authorship, words, slogans, designs, proprietary information, etc. and using them as your own without proper acknowledgment and/or permission of the original author or inventor.” [2]

Plagiat adalah tindakan mengambil kekayaan intelaktual orang lain yang meliputi ide-ide, penemuan-penemuan, karya-karya asli dari penulis, kata-kata, slogan, desain, informasi kepemilikan, dll. dan menggunakannya sebagai milik sendiri tanpa adanya pengakuan yang tepat dan/atau ijin dari penulis asli atau penemu.

[1] Fain, M. at: <http://www.coastal.edu/library/mills2.htm>

[2] portal.acs.org/preview/PublicWebSite/careers/ethics/WPCP_008690

Definisi Plagiarisme

Menurut Permendiknas No.17 tahun 2010:

BAB I KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1

Dalam Peraturan Menteri ini yang dimaksud dengan:

1. Plagiat adalah perbuatan secara sengaja atau tidak sengaja dalam memperoleh atau mencoba memperoleh kredit atau nilai untuk suatu karya ilmiah, dengan mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya dan/atau karya ilmiah pihak lain yang diakui sebagai karya ilmiahnya, tanpa menyatakan sumber secara tepat dan memadai.
2. Plagiat adalah orang perseorangan atau kelompok orang pelaku plagiat, masing-masing bertindak untuk diri sendiri, untuk kelompok atau untuk dan atas nama suatu badan.
3. Pencegahan plagiat adalah tindakan preventif yang dilakukan oleh Pimpinan Perguruan Tinggi yang bertujuan agar tidak terjadi plagiat di lingkungan perguruan tingginya.

DEFINISI PLAGIAT

Pasal 2 ayat (2): Plagiat meliputi tetapi tidak terbatas pada:

- a. Mengacu dan/atau mengutip istilah, kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, data dan/atau informasi dari suatu sumber tanpa menyebutkan sumber dalam catatan kutipan dan/atau tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;**
- b. Mengacu dan/atau mengutip secara acak istilah, kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, data dan/atau informasi dari suatu sumber tanpa menyebutkan sumber dalam catatan kutipan dan/atau tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;**
- c. Menggunakan sumber gagasan, pendapat, pandangan atau teori tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;**
- d. Merumuskan dengan kata-kata dan/atau kalimat sendiri dari sumber kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, gagasan, pendapat, pandangan, atau teori tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;**
- e. Menyerahkan suatu karya ilmiah yang dihasilkan dan/atau telah dipublikasikan oleh pihak lain sebagai karya ilmiahnya tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai**

(Permendiknas No 17 tahun 2010

tentang Pencegahan dan penanggulangan plagiat di perguruan tinggi)

MENGHINDARI PLAGIAT

1. Understand what plagiarism is (**Mengetahui apa itu plagiat**)
2. Be familiar in the area that you are talking about (**Menulis apa yang kita tahu**).
Dengan menulis di bidang/topik yang kita tahu maka kemungkinan kita dapat menggunakan kata-kata atau hasil pemikiran sendiri sangat tinggi. Mencari banyak sumber acuan dalam topik yang kita tulis. Semakin sedikit acuan yang kita gunakan semakin tinggi kemungkinan terjadinya tindakan plagiat.
3. Restate the subject to yourself a couple of times (**Membuat pernyataan ulang terhadap subjek dengan kalimat sendiri**). Kuncinya adalah bagaimana memahami materi yang akan disampaikan dan dapat menyampaikan arti dengan menggunakan bahasa sendiri.

Original source: "Slaves worked grueling 12-hour days, from sun-up to sun-down, surviving on little more than 1,200 calories of starches and their own blood, sweat, and tears."

Reworked: "Surviving on about half of what we today consider the suggested caloric intake, slaves in the 19th century worked bitter, back-breaking hours. (Jefferson, 88)"

Reworked: "In the 19th century, slaves worked for as long as there was light, receiving little in the way of nutrition. (Jefferson, 88)".

MENGHINDARI PLAGIAT

4. Reference your quotes and sources (memberikan kutipan dan sumber). Jika mengutip semua kata-kata beri tanda kutip dan beri sitasi
5. When in doubt, give credit (Jika dalam keraguan lebih baik memberikan sitasi).
6. Understand some basics about copyright (Memahami beberapa hal mendasar tentang hak cipta). Pada dasarnya fakta tidak dapat dihakciptakan. Seseorang dapat menggunakan fakta dalam melakukan penulisan. Namun cara/kalimat untuk menyampaikan fakta yang original/unik dapat menjadi suatu karya. Oleh karena itu menggunakan kalimat sendiri adalah kunci menghindari plagiat.
7. Understand what *doesn't* need to be cited (Mengetahui hal apa yang tidak memerlukan sitasi). Tidak semua hal dalam riset akademik harus disitasi. Beberapa hal yang tidak perlu disitasi:
 - Pengamatan umum/akal sehat, cerita rakyat, legenda, dll.
 - Pengalaman, kreasi pemikiran sendiri, dll.

❑ Summarizing

- Mengambil poin-poin penting dari suatu teks atau naskah orang lain bukan pada keterangan-keterangan pendukung
- Harus komprehensif dan ringkas (5 halan menjadi satu paragraf)
- Memberikan preview kepada pembaca tentang topik yang ditulis

❑ Paraphrasing

- Menampilkan poin-poin utama dan keterangan pendukung. Tidak melakukan peringkasan, oleh karena itu harus memilih paragraf-paragraf penting (tidak semua).
- Mengkonversi kalimat orang lain menjadi kalimat sendiri tanpa merubah isi (pilihan kata, struktur kalimat, dll.)
- Penulis memahami tentang apa yang dikutip

❑ Quoting,

- Menggunakan kata-kata orang lain untuk mendukung ide penulis atau menjaga bahasa khusus
- Jangan mengutip (dengan tanda kutip) berturut-turut.

Example (don't do this...)

John Smith said, "children can be very obstinate if you don't give them what they want," but then stated that "adults can be equally obstinate and act like children." Rosy Campo refutes this, "Both children and adults have a tendency to be obstinate regardless of the situation."

Better...

John Smith and Rosy Campo are on differing sides of the argument that children and adults can be stubborn whether you appease them or not.

- Gunakan tanda kutip untuk hal-hal yang perlu disampaikan persis sama dengan sumber, seperti pernyataan hukum, kebijakan, jargon, dll.

PENCEGAHAN PLAGIAT

- ❑ Plagiat adalah orang perseorangan atau kelompok orang pelaku plagiat, masing-masing bertindak untuk diri sendiri, untuk kelompok atau untuk dan atas nama suatu badan.
- ❑ Pencegahan plagiat adalah tindakan preventif yang dilakukan oleh Pimpinan Perguruan Tinggi yang bertujuan agar tidak terjadi plagiat di lingkungan perguruan tinggi
- ❑ Penanggulangan plagiat adalah tindakan represif yang dilakukan oleh Pimpinan Perguruan Tinggi dengan menjatuhkan sanksi kepada plagiat di lingkungan perguruan tingginya yang bertujuan mengembalikan kredibilitas akademik perguruan tinggi yang bersangkutan

(Permendiknas No 17 tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan penanggulangan plagiat di perguruan tinggi)

Sanksi bagi dosen/peneliti/tenaga kependidikan yang terbukti melakukan plagiat :

- ☐ Teguran
- ☐ Peringatan tertulis
- ☐ Penundaan pemberian hak dosen/peneliti/tenaga kependidikan
- ☐ Penurunan pangkat dan jabatan akademik/fungsional
- ☐ Pencabutan hak untuk diusulkan sebagai guru besar/profesor/ahli peneliti utama bagi yang memenuhi syarat
- ☐ Pemberhentian dengan hormat dari status sebagai dosen/peneliti/tenaga kependidikan

(Permendiknas No 17 tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan penanggulangan plagiat di perguruan tinggi)

SANKSI PLAGIAT

Sanksi bagi dosen/peneliti/tenaga kependidikan yang terbukti melakukan plagiat :

- ❑ Pemberhentian dengan tidak hormat dari status sebagai dosen/peneliti/tenaga kependidikan, atau
- ❑ Pembatalan ijazah oleh perguruan tinggi yang bersangkutan
- ❑ Apabila dosen/peneliti/tenaga kependidikan menyangdang sebutan guru besar/profesor/ahli peneliti utama, maka dosen/peneliti/tenaga kependidikan tersebut dijatuhi sanksi tambahan berupa pemberhentian dari jabatan guru besar/profesor/ahli peneliti utama oleh Menteri atau pejabat yang berwenang ata usul perguruan tinggi

(Permendiknas No 17 tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan penanggulangan plagiat di perguruan tinggi)

Dalam hal Pimpinan perguruan tinggi tidak menjatuhkan sanksi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), ayat (2) dan ayat (3), Meteri dapat menjatuhkan sanksi kepada plagiator dan kepada pimpinan perguruan tinggi yang tidak menjatuhkan sanksi kepada plagiator Sanksi kepada pimpinan perguruan tinggi dapat berupa:

- ☐ Teguran
 - ☐ Peringatan tertulis
 - ☐ Pernyataan pemerintah bahwa yang bersangkutan tidak berwenang melakukan tindakan hukum dalam bidang akademik
 - ☐ Sanksi dijatuhkan sesuai dengan proporsi plagiat hasil telaah
-



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This web site provides software for detecting the reuse of written language across thousands or even millions of documents. In addition to helping to reduce the impact of plagiarism on our world, that software can study the migration of the written word through many interesting processes of civilization and society. As an academic, I am always interested in collaborations that will lead to peer-reviewed publications. If you have an interesting project that involves sifting through vast collections of documents for reused language, [please contact me about a joint endeavor](#).

— Lou Bloomfield, Professor of Physics, University of Virginia

About Plagiarism:

Plagiarism is the misrepresentation of authorship. Typically, words and ideas conceived by one person are attributed to another person. Plagiarism is a form of intellectual theft or fraud and it undermines the intellectual economy that values ideas, words, and understanding. Even when an act of plagiarism appears superficially a victimless crime, it nonetheless devalues the currency of human thought and thereby weakens society.

In the most common form of plagiarism, one author's words are inserted verbatim in the work of a second author, without quotation, acknowledgement, or attribution. But there are many other forms of plagiarism, including some that are often accepted or even encouraged by society, notably ghostwriting, speech-writing, and paraphrasing.

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WCopyfind Software and Instructions

WCopyfind is an open source windows-based program that compares documents and reports similarities in their words and phrases. It is free and available to anyone. It is licensed under the Gnu Public License, which basically means that you can do whatever you like with it except to try to sell it to someone else.

Download WCopyfind 4.1.4 Executable

Download WCopyfind.4.1.4 64-Bit Executable

Unlike most modern software packages, WCopyfind is a single executable file. You don't install it, you just run it. Simply click on the link to download the executable file. If you're running a 64-bit version of Windows, you can select the 64-bit executable, which runs about 10-20% faster than the 32-bit version. Place that file in a convenient location and double-click on it to execute it. It stores its setting settings in the windows registry, but otherwise it doesn't have any lasting effect on your computer.

View WCopyfind Instructions

WCopyfind is pretty simple to use, but some of the settings need explanations.

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File Comparison Report

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Shortest Phrase to Match: 6
Fewest Matches to Report: 100
Ignore Punctuation: Yes
Ignore Outer Punctuation: Yes
Ignore Numbers: Yes
Ignore Letter Case: Yes
Skip Non-Words: Yes
Skip Words Longer Than 20 Characters: Yes
Most Imperfections to Allow: 0
Minimum % of Matching Words: 100

UJI TES KEMIRIPAN KARYA ILMIAH

Perfect Match	Overall Match	View Both Files	File L	File R
124 (5% L, 0% R)	124 (5%) L; 124 (0%) R	Side-by-Side	DJAENI KIMIA B10 6247-18378-1-PB.pdf	DJAENI KIMIA B1 Advance Drying Tech for Heat Sensitive Product, Djaeni et al.p
116 (4% L, 0% R)	116 (4%) L; 116 (0%) R	Side-by-Side	DJAENI KIMIA B11 1-s2.0-S1878029615000031-main.pdf	DJAENI KIMIA B1 Advance Drying Tech for Heat Sensitive Product, Djaeni et al.p
254 (8% L, 0% R)	254 (8%) L; 254 (0%) R	Side-by-Side	DJAENI KIMIA B12 8232-18540-1-PB.pdf	DJAENI KIMIA B1 Advance Drying Tech for Heat Sensitive Product, Djaeni et al.p
511 (1% L, 1% R)	511 (1%) L; 511 (1%) R	Side-by-Side	DJAENI KIMIA B2 Sistem Pengering adsorpsi. djaeni dkk.pdf	DJAENI KIMIA B1 Advance Drving Tech for Heat Sensitive Product, Djaeni et al.p

LATIHAN:
ARTIKEL A1-A5: WCOPYFIND
ARTIKEL B1-B10: TURNITIN





TERIMA KASIH

SISTEM SKOR HAK KEPENGARANGAN SEBUAH KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

-  Masukan Intelektual (skor 20)
-  Masukan Fisik Menangkap Data (skor 20)
-  Masukan Pengolahan Data (skor 20)
-  Masukan kepakaran/Keahlian (skor 20)
-  Masukan Kesastraan (skor 20)

**Seseorang baru berhak ikut menjadi
pengarang kegiatan minimal berskor 30**

SISTEM SKOR HAK KEPENGARANGAN SEBUAH KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

A. Masukan Intelektual (skor 20)

(identifikasi masalah, gagasan pendekatan, perencanaan, dan perancangan)

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Tidak ada sumbangan berarti | 00 |
| 2. Dua tiga kali diskusi | 05 |
| 3. Beberapa kali diskusi terinci | 10 |
| 4. Pertemuan dan pembicaraan tak terhitung | 15 |
| 5. Pembahasan mendalam dan terus menerus | 20 |

SISTEM SKOR HAK KEPENGARANGAN SEBUAH KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

B. Masukan Fisik dalam Mengkap Data (skor 20)
*(penataan peranti, pengamatan, pengumpulan, perekaman
dan penyarian data)*

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Tidak pernah terlibat secara berarti | 00 |
| 2. Terlibat tidak langsung, hanya dua tiga kali | 05 |
| 3. Keterlibatan langsung, beberapa kali | 10 |
| 4. Keterlibatan berkali-kali, tak terhitung | 15 |
| 5. Terlibat secara penuh dan mendalam | 20 |

SISTEM SKOR HAK KEPENGARANGAN SEBUAH KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

C. Masukan Pengolahan Data (skor 20)
(*pengorganisasian, pemrosesan, analisis dan sintesis*)

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Tidak ada sumbangan secara berarti | 00 |
| 2. Keterlibatan pendek, dua-tiga kali | 05 |
| 3. Beberapa kali terlibat | 10 |
| 4. Ikut cukup lama | 15 |
| 5. Ikut terus menerus dari awal sampai akhir | 20 |

SISTEM SKOR HAK KEPENGARANGAN SEBUAH KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

D. Masukan Kepakaran/Keahlian (skor 20)
*(konsultasi, nasehat, pandangan, pemikiran dan pendapat ;
penyimpulan, pengihtisaran, perampatan, serta pencetusan
teori)*

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1. | Tidak ada sumbangan berarti | 00 |
| 2. | Nasehat pendek, penyimpulan sebagian | 05 |
| 3. | Pandangan cukup bermakna, pengihtisaran sebagian besar | 10 |
| 4. | Bantuan pemikiran dan perampatan menyeluruh | 15 |
| 5. | Pendapat yang mendasari penyimpulan dan pencetusan teori umum | 20 |

SISTEM SKOR HAK KEPENGARANGAN SEBUAH KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

E. Masukan Kesastraan (skor 20)

(sumbangan terhadap buram naskah lengkap pertama)

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Tidak ada sumbangan berarti | 00 |
| 2. Membaca+menyunting bagian tertentu naskah | 05 |
| 3. Membaca+menulis beberapa bagian naskah | 10 |
| 4. Ikut menulis sebagian besar naskah | 15 |
| 5. Menulis buram hampir keseluruhan naskah | 20 |

SISTEM SKOR HAK KEPENGARANGAN SEBUAH KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

-  Masukan Intelektual (skor 20)
-  Masukan Fisik Menangkap Data (skor 20)
-  Masukan Pengolahan Data (skor 20)
-  Masukan kepakaran/Keahlian (skor 20)
-  Masukan Kesastraan (skor 20)

**Seseorang baru berhak ikut menjadi
pengarang kegiatan minimal berskor 30**



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Strategies to Avoid Plagiarism

- Isolate the reasons why plagiarism occurs
- Identify the different types of plagiarism
- Integrate plagiarism prevention



Unintentional Plagiarism

- Paraphrasing poorly: changing a few words without changing the sentence structure of the original, or changing the sentence structure but not the words.
- Quoting poorly: putting quotation marks around part of a quotation but not around all of it, or putting quotation marks around a passage that is partly paraphrased and partly quoted.
- Citing poorly: omitting an occasional citation or citing inaccurately.

Intentional Plagiarism

- Passing off as one's own pre-written papers from the Internet or other sources.
- Copying an essay or article from the Internet, on-line source, or electronic database without quoting or giving credit.
- Cutting and pasting from more than one source to create a paper without quoting or giving credit.
- Borrowing words or ideas from other students or sources without giving credit.

Plagiarism Prevention:

Be authentic

- Develop a topic based on previously written material but write something new and original
- Rely on opinions of experts on a topic but improve upon those opinions
- Give credit to researchers while making your own contribution
- Follow a standard documentation method such as MLA or APA format



TERIMA KASIH